(LIB. YEAR.) THE (No. 2578.)

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, JUNE 9, 1796.

FRANCFORT, *March* 29.

YESTERDAY the equipage of the archduke Charles, paſſed through this place for Mentz. Every thing is in readineſs to open the campaign, in caſe the negotiations for peace are broken off. The French gen. Marceau's head quarters are to be removed from Treves—The head quarters of the army of Conde removed yeſterday to a ſmall town near Friburg, in the Briſgaw—the expected arrival of Bohemian, and other Imperial troops, is ſaid to have been the cauſe of this movement—Theſe will increaſe the emigrants to 40,000.

WESEL, *April* 2.

Duſſeldorff ſwarms with French, and preparations for opening the campaign are puſhed with the utmoſt activity—It is thought the republicans will begin by attacking the Auſtrians upon the Sieg, after endeavouring to turn them at Elberfeld—For this reaſon, no doubt, they have been inſpecting the Rohr, and its fords. According to the lateſt intelligence Jourdan's head quarters are removed to Wittlick, near the Moſelle.

GENOA, *March* 20.

Some bloody ſcenes have lately taken place between the French ſoldiers and the peaſantry upon our territory; the former over-running the vineyards, tore down the paling for fuel; the countrymen fell upon them with ſuch force that 17 Frenchmen were killed, and ſeveral wounded.

The French fleet have not ſailed from Toulon—They want ſo many neceſſaries it cannot take place under a month; nor has the ſquadron ſailed from Cadiz. The Britiſh miniſter, Mr. Drake, has come from Milan to prevent the French from obtaining any loan.

Notwithſtanding the rumours of peace both the Auſtrian and French armies continue to receive re-inforcements, and to approach each other.

The French have obtained 6,000,000 as a part of the propoſed loan, which is looked upon as a doceur to prevent any diſagreeable conſequences. The diſturbances in Sardinia ſtill continue, and are the cauſe of much bloodſhed.

LONDON, *April* 7.

STATE PAPER.

Proclamation of the Dutch national convention, for manning the navy; publiſhed at the Hague, March 16.

CITIZENS OF THE NETHERLANDS.

Dear Countrymen,

THE unjuſt and deſtructive war in which we have been involved by the Britiſh miniſtry, cannot but attract our whole attention. It is the firſt object of our ſolicitude, that by our courage and prudence in the conduct of it, we may procure an honourable peace, firmly eſtabliſh our freedom, and maintain the independence of our ſtate, and the glory of our anceſtors. Our navy, under Divine Providence, is the natural and only means to ſet bounds to the immeaſurable inſolence of the Britiſh miniſtry, and to defend our country againſt their treacherous conduct and cruel treatment. To this object the endeavours of the beſt patriots have been uniformly directed ſince the time when our heavy chains were broken by the aſſiſtance of our French brethren, ſince the day when the ſtadtholder left the Batavian ſhores, the day when we began to breathe a free air, and were at liberty to exert ourſelves for the improvement of the great ſources of our proſperity, our trade, our fiſheries, our navigation, our colonies, and our manufactures. By their navy, fellow-citizens, did our anceſtors become great. The Batavian flag was known, feared and honoured, in each of the four quarters of the world. Under our late government it was inſulted, and became the ridicule of nations. It is therefore our firſt duty to reſtore our [illegible]. The zeal of the committee of marine has [illegible] where nothing ſcarcely had before been [illegible] exertions were inceſſant. But in the preſent ſtate of our navy, all hands ſeem to have loſt the habits, and all hearts the inclination neceſſary for the ſervice. The Batavian youth are no longer accuſtomed to the labours requiſite on board the armed fleets of [illegible] navy. Is our nation then leſs brave, leſs in[illegible] againſt its enemies, or do we leſs love our na[illegible] than in the time of a Ruyter or a Tromp? [illegible] fellow-citizens, no! Far from us be ſuch a thought! We rely with confidence on your patriotiſm, and can[illegible] that you will act with vigour in the preſent [illegible] of our country.—For why ſhould we [illegible] that ſuch is our ſituation, when to make it [illegible] procure the remedy. Our ſhips, which [illegible] and more than ſufficient to ſecure [illegible] in our ſeas, and to cut off from the [illegible] of proviſions and ſtores from the north, and thus compel them to peace—our ſhips are in want of men. The recruitings proceed with langour, and the meaſures hitherto taken have had little effect. Nor ſhould this excite our wonder: they were of a partial nature, and not in conſequence of the expreſſion of the will of the aſſembly, repreſentative of the whole Batavian republic. This will is now made known: ſupported by you it ſhall deliver our country. Let the people be called together in all the towns and villages of the Netherlands:—Let the example of Haerlem be propoſed to them; that town ſo zealous for liberty, that it has already raiſed two hundred young men for the navy. Let all the conſtituted authorities remind the Batavian youth, that their country looks up to them for her defence; they will not be deaf to her call. The time of oppreſſion is paſt. The fleet of the republic is under the command of true patriots, who do not conſider their comrades as ſlaves, but as fellow-citizens. The attention of the repreſentatives of the people will be continually directed to provide for the wants of the mariner, and they will conſider the rewarding of heroiſm and faithful ſervice as the moſt pleaſing part of their great labours. Let therefore fathers exhort their ſons, ſiſters their brothers, and the people in general the youth of the country, to acts of heroiſm, and to engage in the naval ſervice, to maintain the honour of the Batavian flag, and to defend their native land. When they ſhall thus nobly have fulfilled their duty, they will find their reward in our tender care for them and their relatives, in the approbation of every noble mind, and the congratulations and gratitude of all their countrymen.

VAN DE KASTEELE.

April 11. Late laſt night we received the following very important papers, which were yeſterday communicated by lord Grenville, to all the foreign miniſters reſident at this court. They are the contents of the diſpatch received on Friday laſt, from Mr. Wickham, his majeſty's envoy to the Swiſs Cantons, and appear to be the reſult of the meaſures Mr. Pitt ſome weeks ſince announced to be in train for aſcertaining the real diſpoſition of the French directory on the queſtion of peace or war. It will alſo be recollected that we mentioned, about three weeks ſince, that we had reaſon to believe that Mr. Wickham was the gentleman whom Mr. Pitt alluded to, as being charged with his inquiry. We are ſorry the reſult is of that gloomy nature, as to leave no other alternative with his majeſty and his miniſters, than of continuing the war with unabated vigour; in which determination they muſt, and no doubt will, be ſupported by every good ſubject in this kingdom.

We ſhould have been happy to have given both the original French, as well as the tranſlation, but as the tranſlation is an official one, it will be almoſt equally ſatisfactory to the public.

In conſequence of Mr. Wickham's diſpatch, a meſſage from his majeſty is expected to be delivered this day by Mr. Pitt to the houſe of commons.

NOTE,

Tranſmitted to M. Barthelemi, by Mr. Wickham, March 8, 1796.

THE underſigned, his Britannic majeſty's miniſter plenipotentiary to the Swiſs Cantons, is authoriſed to convey to Monſ. Barthelemi, the deſire of his court to be made acquainted, through him, with the diſpoſitions of France in regard to the object of the general pacification. He therefore requeſts Monſ. Barthelemi to tranſmit to him in writing (and after having made the neceſſary inquiries) his anſwer to the following queſtions:

1. Is there the diſpoſition in France to open a negotiation with his majeſty and his allies for the re-eſtabliſhment of a general peace, upon juſt and ſuitable terms, by ſending, for that purpoſe, miniſters to a congreſs, at ſuch place as may hereafter be agreed upon?

2. Would there be the diſpoſition to communicate to the underſigned the general grounds of a pacification, ſuch as France would be willing to propoſe, in order that his majeſty and his allies might thereupon examine, in concert, whether they are ſuch as might ſerve as the foundation of a negotiation for peace?

3. Or would there be a deſire to propoſe any other way whatever, for arriving at the ſame end, that of a general pacification?

The underſigned is authoriſed to receive from Monſ. Barthelemi, the anſwer to theſe queſtions, and to tranſmit it to his court; but he is not in any manner authoriſed to enter with him into negotiation or diſcuſſion upon theſe ſubjects.

(Signed) W. WICKHAM.

Berne, March 8, 1796.

NOTE,

Tranſmitted to Mr. Wickham, by M. Barthelemi, March 26, 1796.

The underſigned, ambaſſador of the French republic, to the Helvetic Body, has tranſmitted to the executive directory, the note which Mr. Wickham, his Britannic majeſty's miniſter plenipotentiary to the Swiſs Cantons, was pleaſed to convey to him, dated the 8th of March. He has it in command to anſwer it by an expoſition of the ſentiments and diſpoſitions of the executive directory.

The directory ardently deſires to procure for the French republic, a juſt, honourable, and ſolid peace. The ſtep taken by Mr. Wickham would have afforded to the directory a real ſatisfaction, if the declaration itſelf which that miniſter makes, of his not having any order, any power to negotiate, did not give room to doubt of the ſincerity of the pacific intentions of his court. In fact, if it was true that England began to know her real intereſts, that ſhe wiſhed to open again for herſelf the ſources of abundance and proſperity; if ſhe ſought for peace with good faith; would ſhe propoſe a congreſs of which the neceſſary reſult muſt be to render all negotiations endleſs? Or would ſhe confine herſelf to the aſking in a vague manner that the French government ſhould point out *any other way, whatever, for attaining the ſame object, that of a general pacification?*

Is it that this ſtep has had no other object than to obtain for the Britiſh government the favourable impreſſion which always accompanies the firſt overtures for peace? May it not have been accompanied with the hope that they would produce no effect?

However that may be, the executive directory, whoſe policy has no other guides than openneſs and good faith, will follow in its explanations, a conduct which ſhall be wholly conformable to them. Yielding to the ardent deſire by which it is animated to procure peace for the French republic and for all nations, it will not fear to declare itſelf openly. *Charged by the conſtitution with the execution of the laws, it cannot make or liſten to any propoſal that would be contrary to them. The conſtitutional act does not permit it to conſent to any alienation of that which, according to the exiſting laws, conſtitutes the territory of the republic.*

With reſpect to the countries occupied by the French armies, and which have not been united to France, they, as well as other intereſts, political and commercial, may become the ſubject of a negotiation, which will preſent to the directory the means of providing how much it deſires to attain ſpeedily to a happy pacification.

The directory is ready to receive in this reſpect, any overtures that ſhall be juſt, reaſonable, and compatible with the dignity of the republic.

(Signed) BARTHELEMI.

Baſle, the 6th of Germinal, the 4th year of the French republic, 26th March, 1796.

NOTE.

The court of London has received from its miniſter in Switzerland, the anſwer made to the queſtions which he had been charged to addreſs to Monſieur Barthelemi, in reſpect to the opening of a negotiation for the re-eſtabliſhment of general tranquillity.

This court has ſeen, with regret, how far the tone and ſpirit of that anſwer, the nature and extent of the demands which it contains, and the manner of announcing them, are remote from any diſpoſition for peace.

The inadmiſſible pretenſion is there avowed, of appropriating to France all that the laws actually exiſting there may have compriſed under the denomination of French territory. To a demand ſuch as this is added an expreſs declaration, that no propoſal contrary to it will be made, or even liſtened to: and this, under the pretence of an internal regulation, the proviſions of which are wholly foreign to all other nations.

While theſe diſpoſitions ſhall be perſiſted in, nothing is left for the king but to proſecute a war equally juſt and neceſſary.

Whenever his enemies ſhall manifeſt more pacific ſentiments, his majeſty will at all times be eager to concur in them, by lending himſelf, in concert with his allies, to all ſuch meaſures as ſhall be beſt calculated to re-eſtabliſh general tranquillity on conditions juſt, honourable and permanent: either by eſtabliſhment of a congreſs, which has been ſo happily the means of reſtoring peace to Europe; or by a preliminary diſcuſſion of the principles which may be propoſed, on either ſide, as a foundation of a general pacification; or, laſtly, by an impartial examination of any other way which may be pointed out to him for arriving at the ſame ſalutary end.

Downing-ſtreet, April 10, 1796.

The countries which, by the exiſting laws in France, conſtitute the French territory, are,

1. France, as it ſtood at the commencement of the war.
2. The French colonies in the Weſt-Indies ſtill occupied by France.
3. The iſlands of France and Mauritius.
4. Martinico and Tobago.
5. The whole iſland of St. Domingo.
6. Pondicherry, Chandenagore, Caracal, Mahe, and the other French eſtabliſhments in India.

7. Avignon, and the county Venaiſſin.

8. Principality of Montheliam, and biſhoprick of Porentrui.

9. Savoy, Nice and Monaco.

10. Auſtrian Flanders and Brabant, and generally, whatever belongs to the emperor on this ſide the Rhine.

11. Maeſtricht, Venlo and Dutch Flanders.

12. the biſhoprick of Liege.

On the ſubject of all or any of theſe the directory refuſes to make, or even to receive any propoſal, and inſiſts that the negotiation ſhall be preceded by an admiſſion of this claim on our part.

So that, after agreeing as a preliminary before negotiation, to reſtore to France all we have conquered from her, and to leave her in poſſeſſion of all ſhe has conquered from Auſtria and Sardinia, and all that has been ceded to her by Spain or Holland, beſides other ſmaller acquiſitions, we may then expect to learn from her, what other conditions ſhe may chooſe to require or grant as the terms of peace.

BERMUDA, *May* 14.

Tueſday morning arrived his majeſty's ſloop of war Spencer, captain Evans, from a cruiſe: ſhe fell in with the French national corvette Le Vulcan, commanded by citizen Bremand, of Guadaloupe (but laſt from Charleſton) of 12 guns and near an hundred men, and after an engagement of three glaſſes took her. The corvette had upwards of twenty men killed and wounded. The Spencer had one killed and one wounded. Great praiſe is due to the few officers and crew of the Spencer, there being only forty hands on board in the whole.

Juſt as this paper was going to preſs arrived the ſchooner ——, Wainwright, from Barbadoes, by which we learn that a large armament ſailed from that iſland before ſhe left it, ſuppoſed againſt Guadaloupe; and that another armament ſailed from that place, ſuppoſed to be gone to Demerara.

NEWBURYPORT, *May* 26.

Capt. Charles Goodrich who arrived here on Tueſday laſt, 24 days from Martinique, informs, that on the 27th April, an Engliſh fleet arrived at St. Lucia from Barbadoes, with between 7 and 8000 troops, who immediately attacked the place which was continued with great obſtinacy till he ſailed, (the 1ſt May.) The loſs of men on both ſides was ſaid to be great. The French had loſt ſeveral ſmall redoubts and retreated to the principal fort, where they were determined to hold out to the laſt. Several American veſſels were in the harbour, who left it, and moſt of their property.

If the Engliſh met with ſucceſs at the above place they were immediately to attack Guadaloupe.

Schooner Amy, Joſeph Woodman, maſter, of this port, was at St. Lucia at the time it was attacked and was obliged to leave the place with 70,000 livres, which is ſuppoſed to be loſt.

SALEM, *May* 31.

Extract of a letter from captain Aſa Batchelder, of this port, dated Barbadoes, April 27.

"Accounts were received here yeſterday, by the arrival of a ſloop of war, that a French fleet conſiſting of 7 ſail of the line, and 8 or 10 frigates, had captured all the Cork fleet, which was convoyed by a 74 and the above ſloop of war. Another ſhip which eſcaped arrived this day, and confirms the above. They were 25 in number, and captured in lat. 23. W." As the 74 had not arrived, it is conjectured ſhe muſt have been taken.

ANNAPOLIS, June 9.

For the MARYLAND GAZETTE.

The INQUISITOR, No. V.

Comme en cueillant un guirlande
L'homme eſt autant plus travaillé,
Que le parterre eſt émaillé
D'une diverſité plus grande:
Tant de fleurs de tant de côtez
Faiſant paroitre en leurs beautez
L'artifice de la nature,
Il tient ſuſpendu ſon deſir,
Et ne ſçait en cette peinture
Ni que laiſſer, ni que choiſir.

MALHERBE.

As when a flow'ry wreath we cull,
More and more our labour grows
As the garden is more full
With the variegated rows:
When in flowers on all ſides riſing,
With a thouſand hues ſurpriſing,
Nature's artifice is ſeen,
'Midſt the ſcene we pondering ſtand,
And hold a while our eager hand,
Doubtful which we firſt ſhould glean.

A DESIRE of novelty is one of the reigning characteriſtics of man; and is viſible even at the moſt early age that we can ſuppoſe reaſon to exiſt. We ſee the child pleaſed with his rattle until ſomething elſe engages his attention, and then it is inſtantly diſcarded to make room for this new delight. As his years advance, he becomes employed in new purſuits, things hitherto unknown ſolicit him to apply himſelf to new ſcenes of action, and new ſcenes of action are continually unfolding to his view; he quits his moſt darling amuſements, and follows, wherever theſe untrodden paths may lead. The different appearances of nature to the young mind, when it firſt begins to obſerve them, are far more exquiſitely pleaſing than when rendered familiar by time; the walks of ſcience then wear a gayer aſpect, that bids the impatient youth explore their direction; the fatigue of ſtudy is leſſened by theſe charms, and by the proſpect of brighter diſtant ſcenes. Amid ſuch a variety of inducements, all equally engaging, the mind often heſitates which courſe it ſhould purſue, and delays going either to the right hand or the left, leſt by taking one courſe it ſhould miſs the blooms of the other.

Over ſome indeed the paſſion of curioſity has but little power; beings there are who can paſs through life almoſt without a deſire of knowing one ſingle thing more than is placed in their way by neceſſity, or pointed out to them by intereſt. Theſe are to be found, but, I believe, no where but among thoſe cyphers which ſerve only to complete the number of mankind. When I have obſerved that ſuch were they who are dead to the charms of novelty, I have often been induced to think, that the viſible ſuperiority of ſome men over others might be owing to the unequal diſtribution of this ſenſe. An imagination, open to every impreſſion from new appearances, will be better fitted to retain them, than one on which they have a leſs ſtrong effect. A keen perception of things, and a deſire, a belief, of being able to attain them, will, when aſſiſted by exertion, finally enable a man to perform what had never been in his power had he deſpaired of its poſſibility. But this perhaps may be miſtaking an effect for a cauſe, and when I aſſign curioſity as the cauſe of genius, the reverſe may be the caſe. Certain, however, it is, that they who have been favoured with ſuperior endowments, are far from being inſenſible to the allurements of novelty. Unleſs they had had a ſtrong deſire of deſcrying unknown ſcenes implanted in their earlieſt years, none would have been eminent, for none would have ſeriouſly applied to any ſtudy until inſtigated by the cold impulſes of tardy reaſon.

But, like all things elſe, this paſſion ought to be confined within proper limits; for an unceaſing deſire of change often renders the life of many nothing but a ſcene of uniform inconſtancy. They attempt every thing that is preſented to their view, and for a while purſue it with eager attention, but ſoon relinquiſh it for ſomething elſe, ſo that by trying every thing they accompliſh nothing. To profit by our acquaintance with many ſubjects, it is neceſſary that when we have once entered upon any ſtudy we ſhould not be ſatisfied with a ſuperficial knowledge of it, nor deſert it for another with too much precipitation. The bee and the butterfly both viſit every flower in the garden with aſſiduous wing, and the ſame ſweets are laid open to both alike, yet while the one from every leaf is gaining ſome addition to her gathered ſtore of nectar, the other departs as he came without having made one ſingle acquiſition.

This inſtability often makes men become ridiculous by their whimſical changes of occupation. Some are ſo impatient of confinement to one thing for any length of time, that rather than continue without change in their purſuit they take up with the firſt object that they may happen to find. Sometimes the leaſt trifle will avert their attention from what had juſt before ſtrongly intereſted them; they admire this new appearance, they ſtrenuouſly follow it for a while, and then leave it, to repeat the ſame conduct on another ſubject. The laſt time that I ſaw *Tigellius*, I found him learning to play on the violin; at a former viſit he was engaged in verſifying Hervey's Meditations, which he relinquiſhed before he had finiſhed three pages, and applied himſelf to forming a new ſyſtem of ſtenography; the completion of this was fruſtrated by the militia law, which made him a ſoldier for a ſhort while; he then began to learn the French language, and was next buſied in compoſing an Engliſh Dictionary of new words, which, though not uſed by any writer, yet might (in his opinion,) be employed with great propriety and elegance; after this he became enamoured of the charms of muſic, and having firſt eſſayed on the flute, he left it for the inſtrument that I have mentioned before. Notwithſtanding all this, *Tigellius* is not naturally devoid of good ſenſe, although his unaccountable fickleneſs has made many pronounce him a fool, but though his intentions are always ſincere, his want of reſolution is ſo great, that he is liable to be driven out of his courſe by every caſual wind.

By long and diligent application this levity may be corrected, but the other extreme, apathy, will I am afraid admit of no cure: The ſenſe of novelty is a gift of nature, and to attain it when wanting is not in the power of art. I ſhall then take leave of this ſubject, by ſubjoining the following

ODE to CURIOSITY:

Hither Nymph with eager eye!
Hither Curioſity!
Hither haſte, and bring along
Wild fancy, reſolution ſtrong,
And labour to his purpoſe true
Until all things he ſubdue.
And let at diſtance meet behind
Reflection ſage with Wiſdom join'd,
Thy vagrant footſteps ſtill attend
And with pleaſure knowledge blend.
I know thee by thy glancing eyes
From the deep centre to the ſkies,
By the wings that grace thy head,
Thy pinions from thy heels out-ſpread,
By thy robe looſe to the wind,
And by that ſtep that marks thy mind.
Led by thee I oft have ſtray'd,
What time the day's laſt glimm'rings fade,
To view the wonders of the ſky,
And mark'd the *Pleiads* ſhine on high,
Obſerv'd the *Bear's* nocturnal round
Circling through the blue profound,
Or ſeen the ſtar of *Heſper* bright
Gild the growing gloom of night.
Oft, when morn her charms diſplays,
I riſe to view the orient blaze
Or following thy footſteps, tread
Jocund o'er the flowery mead.
And now through gloomy woods we go,
Where the tall tree's lofty bough,
Shooting proudly to the ſkies,
An impervious ſhade ſupplies;
Now acroſs the far ſpread plain
Quick my anxious ſteps I ſtrain;
Now upon the riſing ground,
I view the landſcape ſtretch'd around;
Now where rolling torrents ſweep,
Swiftly we croſs the craggy ſteep,
Where danger ſits with rugged brow
Frowning o'er the depths below.
Nought my haſty ſteps reſtrains,
Swift I ſpeed acroſs the plains,
Swift I ſpeed, nor make a ſtay
While thou, Nymph, doſt lead the way.
Led to many a diſtant land
By thee, the trav'ller quits the ſtrand,
Quits his country and his friends,
And the parting barque aſcends.
Now where icy mounts appear
See the bold advent'rer's ſteer;
Where while the gelid north winds ſweep,
And raiſe to ſtorms the ſwelling deep,
Lo, frozen by their ſtern commands,
In act to fall the billow ſtands!
Southward then they ſpread the ſail;
For thee too ſlowly blows the gale;
Thou ſweepeſt now the boiling wave
Which does Afric's windings lave;
And now, (long paſt the burning line,)
The *Croſiers* in the zenith ſhine.—
Goddeſs of deſcent divine,
What barrier can thy ſteps confine?
Though the lofty Alps oppoſe
Rough rocks crown'd with conſtant ſnows,
The Alps themſelves thy courſe invite,
Pregnant ſtill with new delight.
Up the ſteep aſcent we climb,
'Till on the mountain top ſublime
We view the proſpect ſtretching wide,
Long plains and hills in gloomy pride.
Where yon cave's broad mouth extends,
And the darkening road deſcends,
I ſee thee point my downward way—
Goddeſs, I thy will obey.
Now ſee the diſtant light recede,
Dimmer ſtill at every tread!
Far we leave the cheerful day
To view what ſcenes theſe deeps diſplay;
Where dull ſilence holds her reign,
Encompaſſ'd by her ſolemn train,
Where never ſince the world began
Echoed yet the ſteps of man.
Now no light the cavern knows,
Save what a feeble torch beſtows,
By which pendant over head
I view the high arch'd rocks outſpread.
Now in the narrow way we bend,
Now aloft the roofs aſcend;
Varying colours there I view *
Gliſtering in the drops of dew,
As the flambeau's glimm'ring light
Gleams along the walls of night.
Thus led by thee, O Nymph, I go,
Through theſe gloomy vaults below;
For where thou biddeſt man to ſtray
Few dangers fright him from his way.
E'en where fierce *Veſuvius* roars
And the red fiery tempeſt pours,
Thou did'ſt inſpire the ſage ‡ to tread
While death hung dreadful o'er his head.
Nor leſs in ſecret doſt thou love
Study's calm delights to prove;
Often doſt thou ſcan the page
Where ſhine the deeds of every age,
Or ſongs of bards in days of yore,
Or ſtudious ſages' modern lore.
Oft, O Nymph, incline my will,
When the ſlow rolling night is ſtill,
Th' inſpiring volume to peruſe
And wiſe maxims thence deduce,
Marking the precepts in my mind
Of the greateſt of mankind.
Come, but baniſh far from thee
Raſhneſs and Inconſtancy;
Let not theſe thy ſteps betray,
But ſober prudence guard thy way.
Thus, ſtill improving, let me go
'Till nought more remains to know,
And kindly on my labours paſt
Approving Wiſdom ſmile at laſt.

G.

* *In many ſubterraneous caves the water oozes through the top and hangs there in drops, which, when a light is carried into the cavern, exhibit all the colours of the rainbow.*

‡ *Pliny.*

THE meeting of the SOCIETY of the CINCINNATI ſtand adjourned to meet at the Fountain-Inn, at Baltimore, on the fourth day of July next; the members of ſaid ſociety are requeſted to give their attendance.

By order,
ROBERT DENNY, Sec.

Annapolis, June 3, 1796.

An APPRENTICE
Wanted at this Office.

TO THE PUBLIC.

To be seen at the house of Mr. Timms, opposite John Gwinn's, Esq; in Annapolis.

A BEAUTIFUL optical representation of geographical and various other views, made for the dauphin of France; wherein may be seen all the towns and sea-ports in the universe, the feasts heretofore celebrated at Paris and Versailles, illuminated by thousands of lamps, in natural imitation, as well as the lights inside of the apartments.

There are in addition to this, all the analogous pieces to the revolution, as the taking of the Bastile, the massacre on the tenth of August, the re-taking of Toulon, and most of the glorious battles fought between the French and their enemies.

Likewise to be seen, the guillotine, the execution of the condemned, the executioner shewing the head to the people, and many other objects that will surprise the spectators.

The Cabinet will be open every day (Sundays excepted) from ten o'clock in the morning until one, and from four in the afternoon until nine o'clock in the evening. Every representation will consist of ten different pieces.

Price of admittance half a dollar. Children half price. 10 07 76

WANTED,

A FEW thousand CHESNUT RAILS, for which a good price will be given. Apply to the Printers. 12 Oct tf

In CHANCERY, June 6, 1796.

BENJAMIN DORSEY, an insolvent debtor, of Anne-Arundel county, having made application to the chancellor, by petition in writing, praying the benefit of the act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors, passed at the last session, on the terms therein mentioned, and a schedule of his property, and a list of his creditors, so far as he can ascertain the same, on oath, being annexed to his petition; and the chancellor being satisfied, by competent testimony, that the said Benjamin Dorsey is, and at the time of passing the said act was, a citizen of the United States, and of this state; and the said Benjamin Dorsey, at the time of presenting his petition, having produced to the chancellor in writing the assent of so many of his creditors as have due to them, according to the list aforesaid, the amount of three fourths of the debts due by him at the time of passing the said act; it is thereupon adjudged and ordered, that the said Benjamin Dorsey, by causing a copy of this order to be inserted three weeks successively in the Maryland Gazette before the 29th instant, give notice to his creditors to appear in the chancery-office, at ten o'clock, on the third day of July next, for the purpose of recommending some person to be trustee for their benefit, on the said Benjamin Dorsey then and there taking the oath by the said act prescribed, for delivering up his property, &c. 10 Dorsey

Test. SAMUEL HARVEY HOWARD,
Reg. Cur. Can.

On Saturday the second day of July next, I shall OFFER at PUBLIC SALE, at Port-Tobacco, in Charles county,

A TRACT of LAND, called SAINT MATTHEW'S, containing 204 acres, late the property of the bishop of Chester, lying within five or six miles of Port-Tobacco.

And on Monday the 4th day of July, at Chaptico, in St. Mary's county, I shall offer for sale, the following lots of LAND, part of CHAPTICO MANOR, viz.

Lot No. 42, containing 83¼ acres, more or less. Lot No. 34, containing 178¼ acres, more or less, and vacancy. No. 34, containing 33¾ acres, more or less; the whole of the above property will be sold on a credit till the first day of December next, the purchaser giving bond, with approved security, on interest from the day of sale; one third of the principal may be paid in deferred stock, and the other two thirds in state certificates, or six per cent. stock. Sundry other lots in Chaptico Manor will be sold by the sheriff of St. Mary's county, under my direction, at the same time the above lots are offered for sale.

WILLIAM MARBURY, Agent
for the state of Maryland. 2

STOLEN from the subscriber's plantation, about one mile from Herring Creek church, and eighteen from the city of Annapolis, on Saturday the 7th day of May, a likely black HORSE, about thirteen hands and an half high, he paces, trots and gallops, and has some white hairs in his forehead, when rode carries his tail on one side. Whoever takes up said horse, and will bring him to the subscriber, shall receive FIVE DOLLARS REWARD.

May 27, 1796. 2 SAMUEL DEALE.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber intends to petition the next Charles county court for a commission to mark and bound a tract of land, lying in the county aforesaid, called BOARMAN'S MANOR, agreeable to an act of assembly, entitled, An act for marking and bounding lands.

JAMES BOARMAN.

May 13, 1796. 4X

The creditors of EDWARD HOLLAND, deceased, are requested to attend at the subscriber's dwelling, in this city, on Saturday the 11th day of June next, in order to receive their dividends.

ISAAC HOLLAND, Administrator.

May 26, 1796. 3X

THE creditors of JOHN ALEXANDER, late hatter in Port-Tobacco, are desired to bring in their claims, legally authenticated, to the subscriber, living near Bean town, in Charles county, on or before the 20th day of June next, that a dividend of the effects of the deceased may be made as soon as possible thereafter.

WILLIAM HAYS, sen. for
RACHEL ALEXANDER, now HAYS,
Administratrix.

Charles county, May 17, 1796. 2

COMMITTED to my custody as a runaway, about the 25th of April last, a negro man by the name of LEWIS, who says he is the property of ROBERT CARTER, formerly of Virginia, but of late, as I am informed, of the town of Baltimore, he is about five feet ten inches high, and appears to be about twenty-one or two years of age. The owner is desired to take him away, otherwise he will be sold according to law.

SAMUEL ABELL, Sheriff of
St. Mary's county.

May 15, 1796. 2

In CHANCERY, May 31, 1796.

ABIJAH BOND, an insolvent debtor of Prince-George's county, having made application to the chancellor, by petition in writing, praying the benefit of the act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors, passed at the last session, on the terms therein mentioned, and a schedule of his property, and a list of his creditors, so far as he can ascertain the same, on oath, being annexed to his petition, and the chancellor being satisfied, by competent testimony, that the said Abijah Bond is, and at the time of passing the said act was, a citizen of the United States, and of this state; and the said Abijah Bond, at the time of presenting his petition, having produced to the chancellor the assent in writing of so many of his creditors as have due to them, according to the list aforesaid, the amount of three fourths of the debts due by him, at the time of passing the said act; it is thereupon adjudged and ordered, that the said Abijah Bond, by causing a copy of this order to be inserted three weeks successively in the Maryland Gazette, before the 30th day of June next, give notice to his creditors to appear in the chancery-office, at 10 o'clock on the third day of July next, for the purpose of recommending some person to be trustee for their benefit, on the said Abijah Bond then and there taking the oath by the said act prescribed for delivering up his property, &c.

Test. SAMUEL HARVEY HOWARD,
2 Reg. Cur. Can.

A LIST of LETTERS remaining in the Post-Office, Upper Marlborough, if not taken up by the first of July next, will be then sent to the General Post-Office as dead letters.

CAPT. JAMES BELT,
John E. Barry,
Mrs. Bonner,
James Byus,
Col. Willm. D. Beall,
Joseph Boarman,
Maj. William Brogden,
Thomas Bowie,
Thomas M. Bowen,
Levin Belt,
General Reason Beall,
Ben. Contee,
John Clark, Lower Marlbro'
William Currens,
Sam. Dair,
James Fenwick,
Joseph Griffin,
Levy Gantt, 2 letters,
John Gaffaway, Doct. Pottinger's,
John F. Gardener,
Joshua Groves,
John H. Hall,
Ben. Hall,
Maj. Thomas Harwood,
Richard Isaac,
Hannah Lonus,
Nathan Levy,
Messrs. Wilkerson and Moore,
John F. Mercer, 3 letters,
John Moran,
John Mitchell,
William Owens,
Doct. Robt. Pottinger, 2 letters.
Solomon Sparrow,
Brice Selby,
Basil Waring, 3X
Abraham Williams,
Andrew Wilson.

SAM. HAMILTON, D. P. Master.

CHARLES FARIS,

Clock and Watch-Maker,

HAS received an assortment of gold and silver warranted Watches, gold, gilt, and steel Watch Chains and Seals, plated Castors, Candlesticks and Salts, with many other articles in his line, which he will sell low for cash.

Annapolis, May 11, 1796. 3

THE creditors of Mr. JAMES PATTISON, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased, are requested to exhibit their claims, properly authenticated, to the subscriber, living in said county, on or before the first day of September next, and those indebted are requested to make immediate payment, to

JACOB PATTISON, Administrator.

May 11, 1796. X

The subscriber, appointed by the decree of the honourable the chancery court for the state of Maryland trustee for the disposal of the real estate of THOMAS HOW RIDGATE, late of Port-Tobacco, in Charles county, deceased, will OFFER, at PUBLIC SALE, to the highest bidder, on the 22d day of June next, on the premises, at 12 o'clock,

THAT elegant brick house in the town of Baltimore, at present in the occupation of Messieurs M'COMIC and DEBUTTS, situate on South and Water-streets, three stories high, besides garret, with kitchen and cellar under the house; the first and second stories are divided into two rooms, each elegantly finished; the third story with three sleeping rooms. At twelve o'clock, on the next day, two lots on Howard's Addition to Baltimore, near the market house, on which stands the following houses, now in the occupation of Doctor CLINGAN, to wit; a two story brick house, twenty-one feet front on Pratt-street, and twenty feet deep, with one room below, and a passage, three rooms above, besides the garret, a good brick kitchen behind, adjoining the house, in the back yard is a pump of excellent water; adjoining the house and back yard a vacant lot of thirty feet front, and about one hundred and fifty deep.

On Tuesday the 16th day of August next, on the premises, all the real property of the said Thomas How Ridgate, in Charles-town, Charles county, commonly called Port-Tobacco, which, for the convenience of purchasers, will be laid off in three divisions, or lots, numbered 1, 2 and 3; lot No. 1 fronts south for breadth seventy feet on the square where the court-house stands, and five hundred feet on St. George's-street, the principal entry to the town from the north-west, north or north-east. In the angle of said square and street stands a well built framed house, fronting south forty feet long and twenty-eight wide, two stories high, with two brick chimnies at the end, and a dry airy brick cellar the size of the house, in it two fire places, adapted for a kitchen, laundry, or servants room; the first story of this house is fitted up with a large store, and back store room on the east, and counting room and lodging room on the west end, with fire places in the two last; the second story is divided into four rooms, besides a passage, all well finished, the two rooms in the west end have fire places, the garret is divided in two, for family store rooms; the house has piazzas and platforms on the north, south, and part of the west end, on this lot also stands, at a small distance from the north-east corner of the former house, a framed kitchen, with brick chimney, brick cellar, and platform in front, near to it a wash house, with brick chimney, a meat house, dairy, and proper built corn house, likewise a large granary with three divisions besides the loft, before and behind the house fronting the square are neat yards, which part of the forementioned houses surround, and behind them is a garden three hundred feet square, with locust posts, planked; the whole in good repair; there is also a spring of excellent water on this lot No. 1. On lot No. 2 stands a well finished house, with brick chimney, twenty feet by sixteen, two stories high; also another new house, twenty feet by sixteen, two stories high, which has been fitted up and used a short time as a stable; the extent of this lot may be about one acre, fronts St. Andrew's-street for one hundred and forty feet, on which may be erected buildings convenient for trade or tradesmen; the soil is well adapted for a garden. Lot No. 3 contains about three acres of fertile ground, fronts St. Andrew's-street for one hundred and ninety feet, and on it stands an unfinished house, fifty feet long and sixteen wide.

On the first Monday in September next, one hundred and fifty acres of land, in Durham parish, Charles county, now in the occupation of JANE MADDOX, who will shew the land. The purchaser or purchasers must give bond and security, conditioned for the payment of the purchase money one half in nine months, with interest, the remainder in fifteen months, with interest. The creditors of the said Thomas How Ridgate are, in pursuance of the said decree, hereby required to exhibit their claims, with the vouchers thereof, to the honourable the Chancellor, within six months from the 22d day of June next.

3 JAMES FREEMAN, Trustee.

WILLIAM BREWER,

Boot and Shoemaker,

HAVING commenced business in the line of his profession, in the house lately occupied by Dr. EDGAR, the second door below the store of Mr. William Wells, takes this method of informing his friends, and the public, that he is determined to carry on the said business with neatness and punctuality, being resolved to make every exertion in his power to give general satisfaction; he has the highest expectation of meeting with due encouragement from a generous public.

Annapolis, May 24, 1796. 3X

ALL persons having claims against the estate of captain JOHN STEUART, late of the city of Annapolis, deceased, are requested to exhibit them, legally authenticated, and those indebted to said estate are desired to make immediate payment.

MARGARET STEUART, Executrix,
ROBERT DENNY, Executor.

Annapolis, May 23, 1796. 3

ALL persons indebted to the estate of CALEB CLARKE, late of Prince-George's county, deceased, are desired to make immediate payment, and those having claims against said estate are requested to bring them in, legally attested, to

SARAH CLARKE, Administratrix.

May 13, 1796. 4

RAN AWAY from the ſubſcriber, in the month of May laſt, a mulatto woman named MARY, about twenty-one years of age, ſhe took her only child with her, a handſome mulatto boy, about three years old, it is ſuppoſed ſhe is in the city of Annapolis, or the neighbourhood thereof, as ſhe has been ſeen about three weeks ago in company with a certain CHARLES CLEVIS, a free black, who it is probable will claim her as his wife and paſs her for a free woman. A reward of THREE POUNDS will be given for ſecuring the ſaid woman and child, and if brought home reaſonable charges, paid by 40

July 6, 1795. WILLIAM HARWOOD.

CAME to the ſubſcriber's plantation, on Tueſday the 3d of May, a ſmall ſorrel HORSE, about twelve and an half hands high, well made, about eight or nine years old, he has a ſtar in his forehead, with a blaze down his face, he has been worked in gears, and his ſhoulders and ſides much rubbed. The owner is requeſted to prove his property, pay charges, and take him away.

BENJAMIN ALLEIN.

Pig Point, May 13, 1796. 3X

Forty Dollars Reward.

STOLEN from the ſubſcriber, the 17th of March laſt, living at Swingler's mill, near Williamſport, a gray MARE, eight years old this ſpring, trots and canters, is about fifteen hands high, branded with the letter S under the mane, on both hind fetlocks grows no hair, and new ſhod on the fore feet. Whoever takes up ſaid mare ſhall have THIRTY DOLLARS, and for the mare and thief the above REWARD.

3X BENJAMIN NIEL.

Waſhington Canal Lottery, No. I.

WHEREAS the State of Maryland has authoriſed us, the underwritten, to raiſe twenty-ſix thouſand two hundred and fifty dollars, for the purpoſe of cutting a canal through the city of Waſhington, from the Patowmack to the Eaſtern Branch harbour. The following is the ſcheme of No. I.

Viz—1 Prize of	20,000	dollars	20,000
1 ditto	10,000		10,000
7 laſt drawn tickets, each	5,000		35,000
5 ditto	1,000		5,000
10 ditto	400		5,000
20 ditto	100		2,000
55 ditto	50		2,750
5750 ditto	12		69,000
To be raiſed for the canal,			26,250
5847 Prizes,			175,000
11653 Blanks, not two to a prize.			
17500 Tickets at 10 dollars			175,000

The commiſſioners have taken the ſecurities required by the aforeſaid act for the punctual payment of the prizes.

The drawing of this lottery will commence without delay as ſoon as the tickets are ſold, of which timely notice will be given.

Such prizes as are not demanded in ſix months after the drawing is finiſhed, ſhall be conſidered as relinquiſhed for the benefit of the canal, and appropriated accordingly.

(Signed) NOTLEY YOUNG,
DANIEL CARROLL, of D.
LEWIS DEBLOIS,
GEORGE WALKER,
WM. M. DUNCANSON,
THOMAS LAW,
JAMES BARRY.

17

City of Waſhington, February 9, 1796.

RAN away, on the evening of the 18th inſtant, negro DANIEL, thirty-five years of age, five feet eight or nine inches high, very black, his legs very ſmall and feet remarkably long for one of his ſize; he has loſt a part of one of his ears, his teeth are very long and remarkably yellow; had on when he made his eſcape a new cotton jacket and trouſers of the ſame, an under waiſtcoat of brown cloth, patched with white, a round hat, a pair of negro ſhoes, cut down a ſmall diſtance before to prevent them from preſſing the upper part of his feet, with nails in the ſoles and heels, and an old pair of yarn ſtockings; his wool is ſhort, having been not long ſince cut off. He has been ſeveral times on theſe trips, and has been in Baltimore, Frederick, Leeſburgh and Alexandria gaols, and taken from the latter in July laſt. It is expected he will change his dreſs, and that he may have a paſs, as he had when laſt out one, which he ſays he had from a perſon in the neighbourhood. A reward of TWENTY DOLLARS will be paid for ſecuring him, ſo that he be had again, if thirty miles from home, or FIVE POUNDS, if a leſs diſtance.

WILLIAM BROGDEN.

February 26, 1796. 10

ALL perſons indebted for the MARYLAND GAZETTE, ADVERTISEMENTS, &c. are once more reſpectfully requeſted to ſettle their accounts, either by note or payment.—Thoſe whoſe accounts are of long ſtanding are particularly informed, that compulſory meaſures, of neceſſity, will be purſued, if they neglect this laſt notice, to which the ſubſcriber ſolicitouſly hopes early attention will be paid.

FREDERICK GREEN.

Annapolis, April, 1796.

PHILADELPHIA, 29th March, 1796.

PROPOSALS,

By J. M. Snowden & W. M'Corkle,

For Printing by Subſcription,

THE

TRAVELS

OF

Anacharſis the Younger

IN

GREECE,

During the middle of the Fourth Century, before the Chriſtian Æra.

By the ABBE BARTHELEMY,

Keeper of the Medals in the Cabinet of the King of France, and member of the Royal Academy of Inſcriptions and Belles lettres.

TRANSLATED FROM THE FRENCH.

IN FIVE VOLUMES.

The FIFTH, contains Maps, Plans, Views, and Coins, illuſtrative of the Geography and Antiquities of Ancient Greece.

CONDITIONS:

I. This work will be publiſhed in 32 weekly numbers, at *one quarter of a dollar* each, payable on delivery.

II. It will be printed on a good type and paper, in a handſome octavo ſize; and each number will contain 80 pages of letter-preſs.

III. In the courſe of the work 31 plates will be delivered, together with critical obſervations on the maps of Ancient Greece, compiled for theſe travels, by M. Barbié du Bocage; the whole of which are intended to form the fifth volume.

IV. Should the work exceed 32 numbers, the remainder will be given *gratis*.

V. Thoſe who procure twelve ſubſcribers and become accountable for the money, ſhall receive one copy *gratis*.

VI. The price of the work, when finiſhed, will be enhanced to non-ſubſcribers.

To give a proper idea of the plan of this work, the following is extracted from the advertiſement of the Author:

"I imagine a Scythian, named Anacharſis, to arrive in Greece, ſome years before the birth of Alexander; and that from Athens, the uſual place of his reſidence, he makes ſeveral excurſions into the neighbouring provinces; every where obſerving the manners and cuſtoms of the inhabitants, being preſent at their feſtivals, and ſtudying the nature of their governments; ſometimes dedicating his leiſure to inquiries relative to the progreſs of the human mind, and ſometimes converſing with the great men who flouriſhed at that time; with Epaminondas, Phocion, Xenophon, Plato, Ariſtotle, Demoſthenes, &c. As ſoon as he has ſeen Greece enſlaved by Philip, the father of Alexander, he returns into Scythia, where he puts in order an account of his travels; and, to prevent any interruption in his narrative, relates in an introduction the memorable events which had paſſed in Greece before he left Scythia."——"I have choſen to write a narrative of travels rather than a hiſtory, becauſe in ſuch a narrative all is ſcenery and action; and becauſe circumſtantial details may be entered into which are not permitted to the hiſtorian."

Liſt of the Plates which are annexed to this work.

1. Greece and the Grecian iſlands.
2. Plan of the paſs of Thermopylæ.
3. Plan of the Battle of Salamis.
4. Eſſay on the battle of Platæa.
5. Chart of the Palus Mœtis and Pontus Euxinus.
6. The Boſphorus of Thrace.
7. The Helleſpont.
8. Plan of the Environs of Athens.
9. Attica, Megaris, and Part of the iſland of Eubœa.
10. Plan of the Academy and its Environs.
11. Plan of a Grecian Paleſtra, after Vitruvius.
12. Plan of Athens.
13. Plan and Elevation of the Propylæa.
14. Plan of the Temple of Theſeus, Elevation and View of the Parthenon.
15. Phocis and Doris.
16. Eſſay on the Environs of Delphi and View of Parnaſſus.
17. Plan of a Grecian Houſe after Vitruvius.
18. Bœotia.
19. Theſſaly.
20. Corinthia, Sicyonia, Phliaſia and Achaia.
21. Elis and Triphylia.
22. Eſſay on the Topography of Olympia.
23. Meſſenia.
24. Laconia and the Iſland of Cythera.
25. Eſſay on the Topography of Sparta and its Environs.
26. Arcadia.
27. Argolis, Epidaurus, Troezenia, Hermionia, the Iſle of Ægina and Cynuria.
28. View of Plato on the Promontory of Sunium, diſcourſing to his Diſciples.
29. Ancient Greek Theatre.
30. The Cyclades.
31. Coins from the Cabinet of the King of France.

IT is propoſed to give an elegant edition of this valuable work. The greateſt care ſhall be taken to render it correctly executed, and the plates ſhall be engraved by the firſt American artiſts. As the work now preſented forms a pleaſing and inſtructive view of the antiquities, manners, cuſtoms, religion, laws, arts and literature of Greece, during the moſt intereſting period of its hiſtory, the publiſhers make no doubt but it will meet the approbation of an enlightened public.

*** *The London edition ſells for* 16 *dollars.*

☞ SUBSCRIPTIONS are received by the publiſhers in Philadelphia; by Meſſrs. F. and S. Green, Annapolis; and by the principal book-ſellers throughout the United States. X

FIFTY DOLLARS REWARD.

RAN AWAY from the ſubſcriber's plantation, at Nanjemoy, in Charles county, on the 20th inſt. a dark coloured mulatto lad, about twenty years old, ſlender made, and very likely, named BILL, or WILL, and commonly paſſes amongſt thoſe who know him by the nickname of M'DANIEL, has a ſmall ſcar on the upper part of his forehead, which may be diſcovered on cloſe examination, and has ſeveral warts on one or both of his legs about the ankles, dreſſes himſelf remarkably neat, has a variety of good cloathing. This lad is well known to gentlemen of the turf, having rode for ſeveral purſes in Virginia and Maryland. He ſtole and carried off with him a ſorrel horſe, about fourteen hands high, ſix years old laſt ſpring, with a narrow blaze down his face, both hind feet white, and branded with the letter B. There is ſome reaſon to believe he will attempt to get into Kent county, in the Delaware ſtate, and paſs himſelf as a free man. FORTY DOLLARS ſhall be paid for the boy, and TEN for the horſe, if ſecured ſo that I get them again. 23

JOHN THOMAS.

Maryland Dec. 24, 1795.

To be Sold,

A HEALTHY NEGRO WOMAN, about nineteen or twenty years of age, with a male child about ſeven months old; ſhe has been accuſtomed both to domeſtic ſervices and to the work of a farm, and will be ſold for a term of eight years; the child, for twenty-one years. Apply to the PRINTERS.

March 30, 1796. 11

Ten Dollars Reward.

RAN away from the ſubſcriber, living in Frederick-town, ſtate of Maryland, on Sunday night, the 15th inſt. an apprentice boy named ELY WHITAKER, ſeventeen years of age laſt April, about ſix feet high, ſlim made, and round ſhouldered, he has an ill looking countenance, ſhort hair, and ſlow of ſpeech; had on and took with him, a blue coat, 1 pair of ſtriped overalls, patched on the knees, 1 drab cloth jacket, 1 old fur hat, and 3 Ruſſia ſheeting ſhirts, but it is probable he may have changed his dreſs, as he ſtole from a journeyman of mine the following wearing apparel: 1 blue coat half worn, 1 pair of white breeches and jacket, 1 pair mixed cloth breeches, 1 red ſtriped caſimer jacket, 4 pair of hoſe, (2 pair white) and a pair of drab cloth overalls, belonging to his fellow apprentice. The above reward will be given to any perſon apprehending and ſecuring ſaid runaway, and all reaſonable charges paid, if brought back to JOHN REICH.

Frederick-town, May 16, 1796. 3X

ALL perſons indebted to the eſtate of SAMUEL HANSON M'PHERSON, late of Charles county, deceaſed, are requeſted to make immediate payment, and thoſe who have claims againſt ſaid eſtate are deſired to hand them in, legally atteſted.

ELIZABETH M'PHERSON, Adminiſtratrix,
WILLIAM H. M'PHERSON, Adminiſtrator.

May 7, 1796. 3

PIO MINGO,

A ſtrong imported JACK-ASS, riſing four years old,

COVERS mares and jennies this ſeaſon, at JOSEPH LEONARD'S farm, on South river, at four dollars a mare or jenny, and half a dollar to the groom, or one and an half barrels of corn if paid by the firſt of November, if longer credit is required five dollars will be demanded, on or before the 20th of December. Good paſturage at 2/6 per week for the mares, but not accountable for accidents or eſcapes.

Alſo for ſale or barter for ſtock, ſeveral young JACK-ASSES, riſing one and three years old, three jennies from three years old upwards.

Alſo for ſale, on the aforeſaid farm, two full bred imported mares.

JOS. LEONARD.

P. S. No money will be demanded for covering the mares ſent to Pio Mingo, except the groom's fee, where owners will oblige themſelves to deliver his colts on the firſt of October, 1797, or my paying twelve dollars for each colt. J. L.

Hill's Delight, April 21, 1796. 7

To be SOLD,

A COMMODIOUS DWELLING HOUSE, in a pleaſant part of this city.——Apply to the PRINTERS. 29

Annapolis.

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